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in Cyprus. The writer admits that he was prejudiced against the English administration of the island because of the duties imposed upon his educational equipment, but he confesses that further experience modified his view, so that he regards the British occupation of Cyprus as most beneficial to the island. Among the fine descriptions of the geography, history and resources of Cyprus, the account of the educational work of *L'Alliance Française* is most notable. The object of this organization is to diffuse knowledge of the French language and literature among foreign nations. As a result of three years of effort, there are 1,500 French-speaking Cypriotes in the island. It seems that French is the commercial language of the Orient.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Histoire du Cambodge depuis le 1^{er} siècle de notre ère d'après les inscriptions lapidaires, les annales chinoises et annamites et les documents européens des six derniers siècles. Par A. Leclère. xii and 547 pp. P. Geuthner, Paris, 1914. Fr. 25. 10 x 6½.

With this volume the author completes a list of more than thirty titles of works upon Cambodia, the product of more than a quarter of a century as French Resident in that protectorate kingdom. Here we have the history of the Khmêr from the Christian era's beginning, a very complete record, and substantiated by monumental inscriptions and carefully kept Chinese annals. The author has devoted an enormous amount of research in remote chronology in order to synchronize the events of Cambodian history with the records of Siam at one frontier and of Annam at the other. The result is highly to be commended, and in the instances, not many, where it has been found impracticable to establish a date with accuracy, the various possibilities are set forth for our guidance. The association of the principal land masses of the country with the military and economic life of the kingdom is clearly set forth in the text, with the result that this history of the kings who rode the white elephant and were screened with many towered parasols is equally a sketch of the geography of the Mekong Delta.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

The Malay Peninsula. A Record of British Progress in the Middle East. By Arnold Wright and Thomas H. Reid. 352 pp. Map, ill. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1912. \$3. 9 x 6.

The aim of this work is to give a comprehensive account of the development of British influence in the Middle East from the earliest times to the present day; and with the aid of documents which, up to this time, have escaped attention new phases of this history are set forth.

The commercial possibilities and the present industries are described in detail. The Federated Malay States supply the world with half the tin consumed, while the rubber industry is rapidly pushing to the front. The manners, customs, and occupations of the people, also, are considered.

In dealing with the industries of the Non-Federated States the authors write: "The most beautiful and characteristic of the products of Trengganu are the brass utensils with a white finish, which gives them the appearance of nickel plating. The secret of this process is jealously preserved by the workers, and not without good reason, for these Trengganu vessels fetch a price about four times that of the ordinary brass production."

The book is illustrated profusely with photographs, and contains a large colored map of the Malay Peninsula.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

Native Tribes of the Northern Territory of Australia. By Baldwin Spencer. xx and 516 pp. Map, ill., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$5.25. 9 x 6.

Ethnologists everywhere will share the sorrow which clusters about Professor Spencer's dedication of this volume "to the memory of my friend Frank J. Gillen." Together they have prosecuted years of research upon